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The World's Coal.

The question of the exhaustion of the coal supply of the United States is not one which can affect the present generation or the next. Yet the American supply is likely to be exhausted before that of Europe, and particularly before that of Great Britain, says Harper's Weekly. Looking at the matter from the point of view of national providence or provision, covering generations and generations, America should beyond doubt, be a little saving of its coal.

It has been estimated that Pennsylvania has about enough anthracite coal to last, at the rate of production that prevailed last year, a little less than 200 years. Probably the supply will be exhausted much sooner than that, unless some profitable substitute is found for anthracite. As to bituminous coal in the United States, the supply is very great, and widespread. It is estimated that it will last, at the rate of consumption which prevailed during the last decade, something less than 450 years.

If the coal supply of the world at large were likely to be exhausted in any such way as to make a considerable drain on American coals for foreign consumption, the situation might be regarded as alarming if we could put ourselves in the place of our great grandchildren. But there is not likely to arrive a time when we shall have to "feed the world" with coal.

In 1880 Great Britain had "in sight," so to speak—although it was all below the ground—an available coal deposit estimated at nearly 145,000,000 tons. At the rate of production and consumption then prevailing the supply would last about 900 years. The coal measures of Lancashire are 9,000 feet in thickness.

Moreover, there are many countries which possess coal deposits that have never been touched. Besides the great coal fields of Europe and America as now worked, there are undoubtedly coal deposits in China, in the Philippines, in Australia, in South America, in British North America, in Alaska, in the Indian Archipelago and elsewhere.

With one circumstance the American people, looking at the matter from the consumer's standpoint, may well be pleased. Europe does not want our anthracite coal—the best fuel, on the whole, that the earth has ever produced. Europe does not understand the use of anthracite, and is apparently not willing to learn it. It calls on us for bituminous coal, which we can spare more readily.

The assumption that the coal fields of Great Britain and America will be exhausted even at the end of several centuries is founded on the further assumption that heat will continue to be made and power generated in the future much as they are now. But our inventors and chemists hold out the assurance that great changes may be looked for in the methods of producing heat and mechanical energy.

Wealthy New York.

Comptroller Metz recently issued a statement, based on reports by his expert examiners, showing that, next to the great nations of the world, New York City is the largest owner of real estate. The investigation he has ordered is intended to clear up the record of the city's title to much valuable land. The comptroller's statement is also intended to assure bond buyers that all city bonds are amply secured. The statement says in part:

"The first department for which this compilation has been made is the fire department because of the fact that the comptroller discovered that this department had no record whatever of its real estate holdings. The information compiled shows that in a number of instances the title to the property came to the city under the Dongan charter. In many instances where the acquisition is by purchase the transfers were made many years ago, and the prices which the city paid at that time are amusing when compared with the present value of the parcels.

"The comptroller's plan for these real estate reports, when complete, is that they shall contain as fully as possible

not only the cost of the acquisition of the sites, but also the cost of the buildings belonging to the city now standing on these properties. This information is often more difficult to obtain than the real estate record, due to the insufficient accounting methods in many of the departments in years gone by.

"The city of New York is the owner of some of the most valuable real estate in the world, and the aggregate value of its property places it probably at the head of the list of real estate ownership in the world, with the exception only of the world's great nations.

"Conservative estimates appraise the value of the real estate holdings of the city (in its corporate capacity) at 1,500,000,000. The real value is probably nearer 2,000,000,000, an amount at least three and probably four times greater than the net funded debt of the city.

"From these figures it will be seen that the comptroller's task in reporting on these holdings is by no means a small one, and will probably require for completion all the remaining time of his present term. When done the exhibit should be an instructive one for the prospective purchasers of the securities issued by the city of New York, for the wealth of the city represented by its real estate alone is sufficient to guarantee the integrity of several times the amount of loans the city may make under the constitution of the state, even though the power of the city to redeem those loans by the ordinary processes of taxation and the sinking fund were swept away."—Boston Commercial.

Graphite Deposits in Georgia

More than \$1,500,000 worth of natural graphite was consumed in the United States in 1906, and less than half of this was of domestic production. With the demand for the material thus so greatly exceeding the supply, a new occurrence or the probable extension of an occurrence already known merits attention, and the possibility that the deposits of graphite in northern Georgia may furnish an abundant supply of certain grades of this material is especially interesting. Such a possibility is pointed out by Dr. C. W. Hayes, the chief geologist of the United States Geological Survey, and Mr. W. C. Phalen, also of the Survey, in a pamphlet published as an advance chapter from Bulletin No. 340, "Contributions to Economic Geology, 1907, Part I."

The belt of graphitic talcose slate that crosses Murray, Gordon, Bartow Polk, and Tallapoosa counties, in northwestern Georgia, has been prospected at many places for its graphite and is worked to a considerable extent at two places in the vicinity of Catersville.

The product is used principally as a filler in fertilizers, but some of it is used in paint, and practical tests on this point on iron work, particularly where subjected to high temperatures, are reported to have been very satisfactory. It should also prove suitable for use in stove polish, electro-typers' powder, foundry facings, or in any other way requiring only low grade material, for while selected samples of the rock would probably run as high as 12 to 15 per cent of graphitic carbon, the carbon content of the rock as a whole is much lower.

The deposits of raw material are, however, practically unlimited, both at the points of present production and elsewhere along the belt, and this fact, together with their convenience to lines of transportation and the cheapness with which the graphite can be mined and prepared for use, should insure them a large development.—Boston Commercial.

The Canada of Today.

Hon. E. M. McDonald, M.P., of Nova Scotia, in the course of a speech in Boston this week on Canada, said as follows: Today our country is larger than the United States. The population has gone from a beggarly million thirty years ago, to seven or eight millions today. They are coming to us even from the United States; 15,000 emigrants came to Canada last year. Our trade has trebled in twelve years; it is

\$613,000,000 today. We had 2,000 miles of railroad thirty years ago, today we have 34,000 with one transcontinental already, another to be ready before 1910, and a third building more slowly.

The map of Canada is being rolled back to the northward, we have found in the northland that where you can't farm you can mine. Twenty five years ago the great west was unknown country; now there are two new provinces there and a million people. This year we shall produce more grain in Canada than any other country, under any government in the world. The northwest will one day dominate Canada. We have anticipated labor troubles by a law which prevents strikes until each case has been investigated. In our constitution we are better equipped than you to the south of us. Ours is the land of true democracy; there is no class legislation and no distinction between class and mass."

Grand Old Park.

When this issue of the Mining Review goes to press, one of the grandest old camps in the mining west will be throbbing with life and renewed activity. The dawn of a splendid and prosperous era will have broken for Park City, and all Utah will rejoice when this famous old camp breaks from its long term of bondage.

Three years ago a gigantic enterprise was undertaken to drain the big mines of the camp, and the successful conclusion of this great task is indeed a notable event. The history of the Ontario drain tunnel is the history of a long and strenuous struggle against great odds, and the final chapter has been eagerly awaited by the mining fraternity at large, and by the people of Park City in particular. Last week the water had subsided to within a few feet of the 1500-foot level, and by this time the drain tunnel is practically clear. To obtain this result many devices have been resorted to, and, in overcoming the many difficulties, a great engineering feat has been accomplished.

The completion of this work means much to Park City. It means the unwatering of the big wealth producers of the camp. It means that the famous record of days gone by will be again duplicated, if not eclipsed. It means that the town itself will be rejuvenated and that thousands of men will again find employment. It means that Park will again take its place among the dividend paying camps, and help the state of Utah to maintain its position as a wealth producer.

When we look back over the record of old Park we easily see why this new lease on life is the cause of so much rejoicing. Taken from statistics which are probably incomplete, the following list of dividends from Park mines makes an enviable record for any camp: Ontario, 14,962,504; Silver King, 10,525,000; Silver King Coalition, 375,000; Daly, 2,925,000; Daly-Judge, 225,000; Daly-West, 5,887,000; Quincy, 1,100,000.

Park City is essentially a lead-silver camp. Its mines are deep and the cost of operation is heavy. Notwithstanding the old camp is not a dead one. There are millions still stored in the lower depths, and the future years will bring forth a repetition of the past greatness.—Salt Lake Mining Review.

Canyon Will Get Homestake Mill.

Messrs. Jardine and Axe, who recently acquired a controlling interest in the Cross and Gold Hill mines from John McGreer at Eldorado, made the trip down to the Homestake property this week, returning Wednesday.

The object of this trip was to examine a 20 stamp mill on that property with the view of purchase. Tom Ewing owns the mill, and as his representative, Mr. A. H. Dean, was also here in Searchlight it is practically certain that a deal was closed.

When the mill is moved it will be dismantled, taken by boat down the Colorado River to Needles, and then shipped to Searchlight by rail. The Homestake is situated about 40 miles north of Needles.—Searchlight Bulletin.

To Operate 50-Ton Mill.

Arrangements are now completed to start the Monarch Mining & Smelting company's new mill, according to the statement of C. W. Platt, general manager, who was here recently on business of his concern. The mill has a daily capacity of fifty tons. It was recently installed on the site of the thirty-five ton plant destroyed by fire the night of May 18, 1907. With the starting of the mill the force in the mine will be increased, it being the intention of the management to operate the property on a larger scale than ever.

The company's holdings, known as the "Three Black Buttes," and the "Ryland" property, are located nine miles east of Wickenburg in the Black Rock district. The mine is opened by several thousand feet of development in tunnels, shafts, drifts and raises, exposing an enormous tonnage of ore. The destruction of the old plant, shortly after its installation caused a year's set back in the operation of the mine, but the company has now ample finances in its treasury to prosecute operations on a more extensive scale than ever.—Tucson Citizen.

Adopting Wise Provision of Mexico's Mining Code.

It is a significant fact that the mining men of Bisbee have practically had to abrogate the mining laws of the United States by mutual agreement in order to get down to a safe working basis of mine titles. All the mines in Warren district have "side line agreements" which abrogate the "apex law" of the federal code. The same thing is being done now in Globe. Thus such litigation as has cost tens of millions of dollars in other states is made impossible in these Arizona camps. The "side line agreements" simply mean that the mining claims are bounded by vertical planes, extending down from the side lines to the center of the earth, and that mineral deposits cannot be followed outside these planes. It is the Mexican law, which is a vast improvement over the law of the United States in this respect.—El Paso Herald.

The first unit of the mill at Step Toe, Nev., controlled by the Guggenheims, has commenced operations. When both the mill and smelter are in full running operation the capacity will not be short of 7500 tons a day.

"Within two months," said Erb yesterday, "both the mill and smelter of the Guggenheims will have started their great work. I am told that these plants will treat 2 per cent copper at a profit. The first unit of the mill has been turned over and is now running to perfection. This means a tremendous impetus to the copper industry of Nevada, and will pile up the mineral output of the State in a no uncertain manner."—Goldfield Tribune.

A Political Picture.

One Thomas C. Platt of New York and one Mae Wood of Here-and-There have a law suit over the question, "Are we married or are we not?" Mae says, "We are." Thomas says, "We are not."

Thomas is 75 years old. Nobody knows how young Mae is, but it is admitted in evidence that she is not so young as she has been. However, he is old enough and she is young enough to know better. And now that the court has decided that, whatever they know about it, the law knows they were not married, all parties should be gratified by this increase of real knowledge.

The public interest in the case arises from the fact that the old man professes to represent the greatest state of the American union in the greatest legislative body in the world. Although he has never been taken seriously by anybody but foolish women, the people of New York, the very heart of the largest social, political and commercial interests on this earth, have languidly allowed him for years to draw the pay and wear the honors of a senator, thus causing practical vacancy in the senate and leaving the state without due representation.

It is a queer political picture—Thomas, Mae and the Empire state—a picture the like of which has not been seen since the politicians and courtiers of Rome played high jinks in the eternal city while the worth and strength of Italy looked on in dazed and helpless wonder.—Phoenix Democrat.

A Grass Valley special to the San Francisco Chronicle says: Another big strike has been made in the Idaho Maryland, formerly owned by the Colemans, in which a strike was made on 200-foot level May 12th. The latest strike was made late this afternoon on the 500 level, the ore being the same as that encountered on the 200 level, samples assaying \$200,000. Three large slabs are on display. Sixty pounds were taken out during the evening and placed in the company's vaults. It is ribbon rock, with a beautiful formation, rich in sulphurets. The belief now is that the ore struck in the 200 and now in the 500 levels is a new ore body, distinct from the Idaho body, which paid in past years \$27,000,000 in dividends. Twenty stamps are now kept busy on the property, the lowest grade ore taken out paying a big profit.

Carman Island, in the Gulf of California, 100 miles south of Guaymas, and seventeen miles long by five and one-half miles wide is an almost solid deposit of salt. At present 1,200 tons of salt a month are being taken out on not more than 200 acres in area. It costs about \$1 a ton (Mexican) to mine and deliver to a vessel. The product is marketed along the west coast shore ports. It is not refined.—Mines & Mining.

The Official
Tests show Dr. Price's
Baking Powder to be most
efficient in strength, of highest
purity and healthfulness

DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING POWDER

No Alum, No Phosphate of Lime